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geträumten Erfolge seiner eigenen Geschicklichkeit und Kraft.' Rustan trägt einige Züge von Ottokar; und wie dieser gleicht er, allerdings nur in der Masslosigkeit des Strebens, dem Usurpator Napoleon. Diese Beziehungen hätten angedeutet werden sollen. Vgl. Lichtenhelds Schulausgabe, p. 17; Klaar, *Geschichte des modernen Dramas*, p. 175; Emil Reich, *Grillparzers Dramen*, p. 147 ff.

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Dansk-norskens Lydhistorie med særligt hensyn paa ord dannelse og beining af Alf Torp og Hjalmar Falk. Kristiania, 1898. Pp. xvi, 276.

This excellent little manual is stated in the preface to be based on a course of lectures delivered by Dr. Torp at the University of Christiania in 1896. After a revision and enlargement of these lectures, to which Dr. Falk gave his assistance, they were published in the form which here appears as a joint product. As the title indicates, the work has been prepared with especial regard to word-formation and inflection. By Dano-Norwegian is of course meant the Danish as written and spoken in Norway at the present time. Though ostensibly a history of Dano-Norwegian phonetics, this term on the title-page might with propriety be exchanged for *Danish and Norwegian*, since the work shows the development of the sounds and their treatment side by side up to the present time in both idioms. In fact the subject could not very well be treated otherwise, being that the difference between the Danish book-language of Norway and the Danish proper has ever been marked, especially in matters of pronunciation and accent.

The book is intended as a brief survey of the subject and does not aim at completeness of detail. Features of the older language which have disappeared without leaving any trace in the modern speech, are not included. In regard to sources, to illustrate the early Danish, considerable material has been gathered by original investigation from the literature of the different periods. Kalkar's dictionary of Old Danish has been made use of, likewise Molbech's and Feilberg's dictionaries of the Danish dialects. The authors acknowledge their indebtedness to Thorsen's and Varming's works

on the Danish dialects, and to articles by Kock, Wimmer, Saaby, and others, on Danish phonology and grammar. For the Norse¹ dialects the grammatical writings of Ivar Aasen have formed the principal source; considerable illustrative material has been gotten from O. Rygh's *Norske Gaardsnavne*, now in course of publication.

In the Introduction attention is called to the causes which have conspired to produce the modern Dano-Norwegian. When two closely related languages are brought into contact they are mutually acted upon by each other. This influence is more or less one-sided according as circumstances favor the one or the other language. In Norway it was not one-sided, but extended both ways. Norse writers of Danish as early as the middle of the 16th century, employ a large number of Norse terms, while on the other hand the language spoken in the country districts was modified in the direction of Danish, through intercourse with Danish officials. What tended perhaps more than anything else to secure the supremacy of the Danish was the Lutheran Reformation, bringing with it the Danish Bible and other religious literature, besides Danish pastors, thus making Danish the language of church and school. The language of the higher classes in the cities very soon became Danish in vocabulary, inflections, and also, to a large extent, in pronunciation, especially where the spoken sound could be expressed in writing. But here is just where the so-called Dano-Norwegian parts company with the Danish. In matters of stress and sentence-accentuation, pronunciation of vowels, etc., things that can not be expressed phonetically, the Norse influence prevailed. Briefly stated, the Danish has prevailed in the following points: 1. By employing the simple vowels instead of the old diphthongs, e. g., Dan. *dyb* = Norse *djup*, Dan. *løs*, *løse* = Nor. *laus*, *løysa*, etc. 2. By the vocalization of consonants and the formation of new diphthongs, e. g., Dan. *vei* = Nor. *veg* < O. Nor. *vegr*; this transition however also pertains to some dialects of eastern Norway. On the other hand the voiced consonants in Danish have not been able to displace the voiceless consonants of the Norse, e. g., Dan. *gabe* = Nor. *gapa*, Dan. *mad* = Nor. *mat*.

The present tendency in Dano-Norwegian is away from the Danish and toward the Norse. An interesting chapter might be written on the present condition of the language question in Norway and the so-called '*Maalstræv*,' the success of which is now beyond

¹ The reviewer uses *Norse* in the sense of *Norwegian*.

doubt, but that does not belong here and must be deferred to some other occasion.

The literary language of Norway, which up to the last few decennaries was pure Danish with here and there a touch of Norse, is now approaching more and more the mixed language spoken in the cities. Of less importance are here the numerous Norse words introduced than the phonetic distinctions. Here the breach between the two idioms has afforded a wide field for irregularity and uncertainty. It has come to a point where it is nearly impossible to lay down rules for either orthography or inflection. Each author writes according to his liking, i. e. he determines for himself to what extent he will allow the spoken language to predominate. The confusion is greatest in the use of consonants, viz: hard or soft (*p* for *b*, *t* for *d*, etc.); the retention or omission of *d* in certain combinations; the use of *g* and *v*. Many words in their special or derived meanings belong properly to the literary language or to cultured speech, hence, as purely literary words receive the Danish pronunciation and spelling; not to mention the fact that this is the tendency in all higher forms of diction. This practice gives rise to doublets, e. g., *vid*, *videnskab*, but *vet*, *vite*; *skabe*, *skaber*, but *skape sig til*; *fin smag* (figuratively), but *vond smak* (literally), etc. Uncertainty exists even in ordinary language of conversation, without causing any misunderstanding, e. g., *lyde* and *lyte*, *raad* and *raa*, *skov* and *skog*, etc., are used indiscriminately.

This inconsistency is also apparent in the vocabulary. Many genuine Norse words have been introduced, while others are struggling for supremacy with the corresponding Danish words. In the formation of words the Danish predominates; however, abstracts in *-ing* have come in from the dialects, replacing the Danish formations in *-en*; e. g., *kjøring* for Dan. *køren*, *bæring* for Dan. *bæren*, etc. Compound adverbs derived originally from the German, as f. i. *hvoraf*, *dermed*, etc., have been almost entirely crowded out, such forms being contrary to the linguistic sense of the people. In the inflections it is especially the formation of plurals which distinguishes the Dano-Norwegian from the Danish, e. g., *hester* for *heste*; the ending *-er* conflicting also with the Norse plural forms without termination, in the case of such words as *fjeld*, *land*, *vand*, etc. A number of small words are said to be but rarely used in speech, as *der* for *som*, *hin* for *den*, *intet* for *ingenting* or *ikke noget*, the pronoun *I*, etc.

The syntax abounds in constructions which are peculiarly Norse,

and not permissible in Danish, instances of which are: the definite article both before and after the substantive, e. g., *den beste maaten*; the use of *sin* for *deres*; placing the adverb immediately after the verb, e. g., *slippe ud kjørne*, Dan. *slippe køerne ud*. On all points, therefore, we see that the Dano-Norwegian occupies a middle ground between Danish and Norse.

The authors proceed to trace briefly the historical development of the Danish from the earliest period (ab. 400–700, A. D.), when the language was identical throughout all Scandinavia, giving in outline the chief phonetic distinctions between Old West Norse (Old Norse and Icelandic) and Old East Norse (Old Swedish and Old Danish). The date of separation is placed at the 11th century, the differences being yet slight, but increasing in the following centuries; while at the same time the members of the eastern branch, Danish and Swedish, diverge more and more, each following a different course of development.

Pp. 16–62 are devoted to quantity of vowels; pp. 63–178 to quality including Ablaut and the various kinds of Umlaut; then follows the discussion of the consonants, pp. 179–249. The more important linguistic phenomena, such as the laws of Grimm and Verner, Ablaut, Umlaut, etc., are briefly discussed in their bearing upon Germanics in general and upon the Scandinavian idioms in particular. Due attention has been given to German (chiefly Low German) loan-words, forming a surprisingly large percentage of the Danish and Norwegian vocabulary. Some data as to the time and circumstances of their introduction, while perhaps not properly within the scope of a work of this kind, would have been of interest both to the student and the general reader. Pp. 250–262 contain an interesting chapter on Phonetics and Analogy. Last comes a word index. There is no index of matters. This omission, which we are used to in European text-books, would not be tolerated, I believe, in this country, especially in a work that is intended to serve as a book of reference. It may be economy to the publisher, but it becomes a waste of time to the investigator, who is left to hunt for a point with only a very inadequate table of contents to guide him. There are a large number of misprints and other errata, most of which have been corrected on pp. xiii–xvi. Some of the cited English words are misspelt, as f. i., *sleak* for *sleek*, *cnot* for *knot*. But these little faults do not detract from the value of the work as a whole. As we read its pages we are impressed by its many excellent features: the thoroughness of the discussion without encumbering it

with needless detail; the clear and concise statement; the simple and scholarly presentation; and its readableness, a quality not possessed by many works of this character, and one which will appeal to the general reader.

The languages of northern Europe offer a large and comparatively unworked field for investigation. The present volume is a valuable contribution and cannot fail to be both interesting and helpful, and at the same time suggestive, to the student and investigator of Scandinavian philology and especially of modern Norse.

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KING HORN: RECENT TEXTS AND STUDIES.

King Horn: a Middle-English Romance. Edited from the Manuscripts by Joseph Hall, M. A., Head Master of the Hulme Grammar School, Manchester. Oxford. Clarendon Press. 1901. 8vo, pp. lvi, 238. Price, \$3.10, net.

King Horn, Floriz and Blauncheflur, The Assumption of Our Lady. First edited in 1866 by the Rev. J. Rawson Lumby, B. D., and now re-edited from the Manuscripts, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by George H. McKnight, Ph. D. London. Kegan Paul. 1901. 8vo, pp. lviii, 171. Early English Text Society, Original Series, 14². Price, 5 s.

Lorenz Morsbach. *Die angebliche Originalität des frühmittelenglischen "King Horn," nebst einem Anhang über anglofranzösische Konsonantendehnung.* In *Beiträge zur romanischen und englischen Philologie: Festgabe für Wendelin Foerster zum 26. Oktober, 1901*, pp. 297-330. Halle. Niemeyer. 1902. 8vo.¹

William Henry Schofield. *The Story of Horn and Rimenhild.* Reprinted from the *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, Vol. 18, No. 1. Baltimore. 1903. 8vo, pp. ii, 83.

¹The following reviews of the publications mentioned have already appeared: Hall and McKnight, in *Athen.* 1902, 2. 822; by C. G. Osgood in *A. J. P.* 23. 207-11; Hall, by O. Hartenstein in the appendix to his *Studien*